UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/945,235	08/31/2001	Frederick William Strahm	10559/456001/P10867	1313

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EXAMINER
ELMORE, REBA I

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2187	6

DATE MAILED: 06/28/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

		Application No.		Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/945,235		STRAHM ET AL.
		Examiner		Art Unit
		Reba I. Elmore		2187

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 August 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *31 August 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 6

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-37 are presented for examination.

Specification

2.   The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly

indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

3.   The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract should not be a copy of

the claim language nor should it be one long convoluted sentence.

        Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

        A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and
should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a
basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be
directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old
apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure
of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions,
wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set
forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves
modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred
modification or alternative.

        The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the
invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

        Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:
(1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
(2) if an article, its method of making;
(3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
(4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
(5) if a process, the steps.

        Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

        Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

4.   The specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence

of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of

which applicant may become aware in the specification.

<p style="text-align:center">***35 USC § 102***</p>

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6.   Claims 1-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nessett et al.

7.   Nessett teaches the invention (claim 1) as including a method comprising:

hosting content of a web page at a first mechanism that is capable of responding to a

client request as a first network which can have devices such as a server which is part of either

the internet or intranet and capable of providing information to a client or requestor (e.g., see col.

7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7);

storing at least some of the content at a second mechanism that is capable of

independently responding to a client request and that is accessible by the first mechanism as a

second network (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7); and,

providing at least some of the content stored at the second mechanism to a client in

response to a request for content sent to the first mechanism by the client as the capability of

sending information from or to the first network devices from or to the second network devices

(e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7).

As to claim 2, Nessett teaches performing at the second mechanism security related

operations involving the request (e.g., see col. 10, lines 14-40).

As to claim 3, Nessett teaches performing at the second mechanism all transmission control protocol processing in fulfilling the request as a transport layer and protocol layer (e.g., see col. 9, lines 30-45).

As to claim 4, Nessett teaches mapping at the second mechanism at least one network address to a particular set of content as network translation schemes (e.g., see 8, liens 20-52).

As to claim 5, Nessett teaches the content stored at the second mechanism includes content most often requested in requests sent to the first mechanism (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7).

As to claim 6, Nessett teaches updating the second mechanism using updated content (e.g., see 9, lines 46-62).

As to claim 7, Nessett teaches the second mechanism includes a network interface card (e.g., see col. 9, lines 10-29).

As to claim 8, Nessett teaches the first mechanism includes a server (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7).

As to claim 9, Nessett teaches providing the content to the client from the first mechanism if the second mechanism does not include the content (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

As to claim 10, Nessett teaches providing information related to a client request from the second mechanism to the first mechanism if the second mechanism independently handles the client request (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

As to claim 11, Nessett teaches the information includes an indication of content requested in the client request (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col.10, line 14).

8.   Nessett teaches the invention (claim 12) as claimed including an article comprising:

a machine readable medium which contains machine executable instructions (e.g., see

col. 7, line 65 to col. 8, line 7) with the instructions causing a machine to:

host content of a web page at a first mechanism that is capable of responding to a

client request as a first network which can have devices such as a server which is part of either

the internet or intranet and capable of providing information to a client or requestor (e.g., see col.

7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7);

store at least some of the content at a second mechanism that is capable of

independently responding to a client request and that is accessible by the first mechanism as a

second network (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7); and,

provide at least some of the content stored at the second mechanism to a client in

response to a request for content sent to the first mechanism by the client as the capability of

sending information from or to the first network devices from or to the second network devices

(e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7).

As to claim 13, Nessett teaches causing a machine to perform at the second mechanism

security related operations involving the request (e.g., see col. 10, lines 14-40).

As to claim 14, Nessett teaches causing a machine to perform at the second mechanism

all transmission control protocol processing in fulfilling the request as a transport layer and

protocol layer (e.g., see col. 9, lines 30-45).

As to claim 15, Nessett teaches causing a machine to map at the second mechanism at

least one network address to a particular set of content as network translation schemes (e.g., see

8, liens 20-52).

As to claim 16, Nessett teaches the content stored at the second mechanism includes content most often requested in requests sent to the first mechanism (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7).

As to claim 17, Nessett teaches causing a machine to update the second mechanism using updated content (e.g., see 9, lines 46-62).

As to claim 18, Nessett teaches the second mechanism includes a network interface card (e.g., see col. 9, lines 10-29).

As to claim 19, Nessett teaches the first mechanism includes a server (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7).

As to claim 20, Nessett teaches causing a machine to provide the content to the client from the first mechanism if the second mechanism does not include the content (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

As to claim 21, Nessett teaches causing a machine to provide information related to a client request from the second mechanism to the first mechanism if the second mechanism independently handles the client request (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

As to claim 22, Nessett teaches the information includes an indication of content requested in the client request (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col.10, line 14).

9.   Nessett teaches the invention (claim 23) as claimed including a system comprising:

a server configured to host content of a web page and to respond to a client request as a first network which can have devices such as a server which is part of either the internet or intranet and capable of providing information to a client or requestor (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7); and,

an interface configured to communicate with the server, to store at least some of the

content of the web page and to independently provide at least some of the content stored at the

interface in response to a request sent to the server for web content as a second network (e.g., see

col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7).

As to claim 24, Nessett teaches a stack included in the interface and configured to

perform security related operations involving the request (e.g., see col. 10, lines 14-40).

As to claim 25, Nessett teaches the interface is also configured to perform all

transmission control protocol processing in fulfilling the request as a transport layer and protocol

layer (e.g., see col. 9, lines 30-45).

As to claim 26, Nessett teaches the interface is also configured to map at least one

network address to a particular set of content as network translation schemes (e.g., see 8, liens

20-52).

As to claim 27, Nessett teaches the content stored at the interface includes content most

often requested in requests sent to the server (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7).

As to claim 28, Nessett teaches a storage mechanism included in the interface and

configured to store the content (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

As to claim 29, Nessett teaches a storage mechanism accessible by the server and

configured to store the content of the web page (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

As to claim 30, Nessett teaches the storage mechanism is also configured too provide

updates to the content to the interface (e.g., see 9, lines 46-62).

As to claim 31, Nessett teaches a proxy included in the interface and configured to

retrieve the content from storage (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

As to claim 32, Nessett teaches the network interface includes a network interface card (e.g., see col. 9, lines 10-29).

As to claim 33, Nessett teaches the interface is also configured to provide the content in response to the request if the interface does not include the web content (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

10.   Nessett teaches the invention (claim 34) as claimed including a method comprising:

hosting content of a web page at a server that is capable of responding to a client request as a first network which can have devices such as a server which is part of either the internet or intranet and capable of providing information to a client or requestor (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7);

storing at least some of the content at a network interface card that is capable of independently responding to a client request and that is accessible by the server, the content at the network interface card including content most often requested in client requests sent to the server as a second network (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7);

providing at least some of the content stored at the network interface card to a client in response to a content request sent to the server by the client if the second mechanism includes the content requested in the content request as the capability of sending information from or to the first network devices from or to the second network devices (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 8, line 7);

providing the content requested in the content request to the client from the first mechanism if the second mechanism does not include the content requested in the content request (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14);

performing at the network interface card security related operations involving the content request (e.g., see col. 10, lines 14-40); and,

performing at the network interface card all transmission control protocol processing in fulfilling the content request as a transport layer and protocol layer (e.g., see col. 9, lines 30-45).

As to claim 35, Nessett teaches mapping at the network interface card at least one network address to a particular set of content as network translation schemes (e.g., see 8, lines 20-52).

As to claim 36, Nessett teaches updating the network interface card using updated content (e.g., see 9, lines 46-62).

As to claim 37, Nessett teaches providing information related to a client request from the second mechanism to the first mechanism if the second mechanism independently handles the client request (e.g., see col. 7, line 7 to col. 10, line 14).

Conclusion

11.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

12.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Reba I. Elmore, whose telephone number is (703) 305-9706. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH from 7:30am to 6:00pm, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the art unit supervisor for AU 2187, Donald Sparks, can be reached for general questions concerning this application at (703) 308-1756. Additionally, the official fax phone number for the art unit is (703) 746-7239.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Tech Center receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800/4700.

Reba I. Elmore
Primary Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2187

June 25, 2004